

	<u>Field</u>	<u>High-Order Character</u>	<u>Numerical Equivalent</u>
EXAMPLE 3:	A	P →	27
	B	A →	31
			58
			-40
	Result Should Be	Y ←	18

The above examples assume that the high-order characters in Fields A and B are not the units positions; in other words, Fields A and B each have a minimum of at least two characters. Example.

Two-Character Fields

$$M O + M O = 8 O$$

Numerical Equivalent $(24)O + (24)O = (48)O - (40) = 8 O$

When Fields A and B are single-character fields, zone bits in either or both characters are treated as algebraic signs, the zone adder is not employed, and normal algebraic sign conventions are observed. Example.

Single-Character Fields

$$M + M = Q$$

Numerical Equivalent $\bar{4} + \bar{4} = \bar{8}$

$$I + I = H$$

Numerical Equivalent $\dagger 9 + \dagger 9 = \dagger 8$